

The Peninsula Campaign

By JOHN MCCLROY.

CHAPTER XXIII.

END OF POPE'S CAMPAIGN.

Battle of Chantilly and Death of Kearny and Stevens—Army Retires to Defenses of Washington—McClellan Restored to Command.

The Battle of Chantilly. Although Lee had lost the prestige of having occupied the field and of having carried the Confederate occupation of Virginia back to the point where the war had begun, 13 months before, he was not content with this success, however. He appreciated fully the moral effect that it was having, especially upon the North, which saw completely blasted all the hopes which it had entertained at the time McClellan's grand army swung down the Potomac for Richmond, and he felt that the time was ripe for a more complete and crushing victory.

The spirit of Lee's army was never

showed a marked difference from some of the other divisions and corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac in their gallantry and zeal to serve their country. There was no questioning over their part of orders, no squabbling over Pope and McClellan, no talk of difficulties of night marching, lack of ammunition, shoes, rations or employment of the other pretexts which were used so freely by other commanders to keep their troops from the front. They always found a way to the place where they were needed and the ammunition enough to put up a determined fight when they got there. Gen. John Pope pays this tribute to these officers:

"In this short but severe action the army lost two officers of the highest capacity and distinction, whose death caused general lamentation in the army and country. The first was Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny, killed in advance of his division and while commanding it. There have been few such officers as Kearny in our own or any other army. In war he was an enthusiast, and he never seemed so much at home and so cheerful and confident as in battle. Tall

before with the intrepid charge of the Captain of Dragoons against the gates of Mexico. Kearny did not perhaps possess all the qualities of a General-in-Chief—at least he never had the opportunity of displaying them—but he was an admirable lieutenant. Vigilant, unflinching, always ready to take the lead, he could not but have been a great help to his chief. When he was called to the front, he was naturally fault-finding and caustic, but his high-toned mind and generosity of heart made compensation for the defects of his character. Frequent quarrels with his chiefs, he knew how to make himself beloved by his inferiors, and was always true to his personal friends, among whom the author is proud in being able to count himself. Philip Kearny stands in the front rank among the most illustrious victims of this fratricidal war by the side of McClellan, Sedgwick, Bayard, Reno, Richardson and their gallant adversaries, A. S. Johnston, Jackson, Stuart and A. P. Hill."

Circumstances of Kearny's Death.

Capt. James H. Hayes, 55th Va., says he was on the skirmish line at Chantilly in the edge of a brushy place with a clearing in front. It was raining heavily and growing dark, when Kearny rode suddenly upon the line, and asked what troops were. Seeing his mistake, he turned and started across the open ground to escape, but was fired on and killed. The body was brought into the lines, and recognized by Gen. A. P. Hill, who said sorrowfully, "Poor Kearny, he deserved a better death than this."

The next day Gen. Lee ordered that the body be carried to the Federal lines, and in a note to Gen. Pope he said: "The body of Gen. Philip Kearny was brought from the field last night, and was found to be a man of great worth and under a flag of truce, thinking the possession of his remains may be a consolation to his family."

Pope Retires to the Defenses.

On the morning of Sept. 2, Pope began to march his columns back by the several roads to the strong lines of fortifications which McClellan had spent so much of the strength of his army in the previous Fall and Winter. Many reasons combined to bring about this decision. The first was the fact that as Pope was, he was crushed by a weight that few men in history could have borne. The people of the North wished to see no compromise and splendid resistance he had made against Lee's overpowering numbers, nor how successfully he had held Lee at bay upon the Rappahannock. That Pope's army should be then at Centerville, and that what Pope and Halleck had expected from the first, and was repeatedly expressed in the dispatches and orders which passed between them. The public mind was not at all prepared to think of the inflammation given it by the McClellan episode. A year later it was to see Lee and Meade make such frequent passages between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, and the people of the North could only see that Pope had been driven back to the outskirts of Washington, with his triumphant enemy in plain sight of the Capital.

The McClellan episode did everything to magnify this failure of Pope, and to distort the truth, to the injury of Pope and the vindication of McClellan. Pope was absolutely exhausted by his tremendous efforts to secure obedience of his orders for prompt action from some of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac, who were determined that he should not succeed. Had all the corps and division commanders shown the devotion to country of Kearny, Hooker, Reno, Stevens, Bayard, Heston, McDowell, Banks, Aguirre, and Geary he would undoubtedly have maintained himself at Centerville and speedily begun return blows, which would have sent Lee back toward Richmond on a march quite as rapid as his advance. But what could Pope hope for when there were commanders in the Army of the Potomac like Griffin, who deliberately marched his brigade away from the fight and remained so the whole time, defying Pope's orders and sneering at his generalship? So far from Griffin having to suffer for this mutinous conduct, he remained in the army, rose to the command of a division in the Fifth Corps, and finally succeeded Warren in the command of that corps. It is but just to say of him, however, that he never afterward gave cause of complaint to his superior officers.

Halleck's Inexplicable Conduct. It is impossible to understand Halleck's course. Like McClellan, Halleck had been taken from civil life, where

he had attained some reputation, and suddenly raised to the dizzy height of power. Within a few months after his entrance into the army he was given command of all the country west of the Alleghenies. The splendid planning and fighting of U. S. Grant and John Pope had swollen his reputation enormously, and imbued him with the belief that he could stir his office and "organize victory." This is the most charitable explanation of his singular failure. During all those days of mortal urgency, why he did not go to the field himself, take command of both Pope's and McClellan's armies and hurl them against the enemy is beyond human comprehension.

Halleck prided himself upon the sobriquet of "Old Brains," which had been applied to him after some of the earlier successes of his subordinates, but a modicum of brains and quite ordinary zeal for the interest of the country would have shown him that his place was at the front, where he could put his hands upon McClellan, Bayard and recalcitrant officers, and force them to proper co-operation. That a man bred as a soldier, and who had attained distinction in that profession, should have been so destitute of all true soldierly spirit is extremely hard to understand.

At no time and no where during the war did he show the slightest inclination to put himself at the head of his troops in any emergency. He was directly responsible for a large part of Pope's misfortunes, since he held Pope on the line of the Rappahannock with assurances of support long after Pope's better judgment indicated retreat. Pope found himself tied and hampered in the freedom of his movements by Halleck's orders to do nothing without his sanction, as to insure a junction with Burnside's troops coming up from Aquia Creek.

What Halleck should have done, when he found that the Army of the Potomac was not being moved, was to support with reasonable promptness, to have gone himself to the front and seen that his orders were carried out. In strong contrast to Halleck in this respect, as in most others, was Gen. Grant, who, even when he was a Lieutenant-General, was constantly on the firing line to see that every man everyone kept his traces straight.

"Headquarters in the Saddle."

About this expression, strongly believed in during the war, Gen. Pope wrote:

"There are other matters which, although not important, seem not out of place in this paper. A good deal of cheap wit has been expended upon a fanciful story that I published an order or wrote a letter or made a remark, that 'headquarters would be in the saddle.' It is an expression harmless and innocent enough, but it is even stated that it furnished Gen. Lee with the basis for the only joke I think I ever heard of due to army tradition, and to the comfort of those who have so often repeated this ancient joke in the days long before the civil war, that these latter words should not be allowed to impudently to poach on this well-titled manner. This venerable joke I first heard when a cadet at West Point, and it was then told of that gallant soldier and gentleman, Gen. W. J. Worth, and I presume it could be easily traced back to the Crusades and beyond. Certainly I never used this expression or wrote such a letter, and it does any injury to my reputation in any order of mine, and as it has perhaps served its time and effected its purpose it ought to be retired."

Pope's Review of His Life.

Pope concludes the narrative of his operations with the following review, which every student of history will probably agree is entirely just, and that Pope deserves all that he says in his own words:

"I thus conclude for the present this account of the second battle of Bull Run. The battle treated of, as well as the campaign which preceded it, have been so often and so generally understood. Probably they will remain during this generation a matter of controversy, into which personal feeling and prejudice so largely enter, that a dispassionate judgment cannot now be looked for.

"I submit this article to the public judgment with all confidence that it will be found to be as just as possible. A judgment passed upon it as is possible at this time, I well understood, as does every military man, how difficult and how thankless was the task imposed on me, and I do not hesitate to say that I would gladly have avoided it if I could have done so consistent with my duty.

"To confront with a small army greatly superior force, to fight battles without the hope of victory, and to gain time by delaying the forward movement of the enemy, is a duty the most hazardous and the most difficult that can be imposed upon a general or an army. While such operations require the highest courage and endurance on the part of the troops, they are unlikely to be understood or appreciated, and the results, however successful in view of the object aimed at, have little in them to attract public commendation or applause.

"At no time could I have hoped to fight a successful battle with the superior forces of the enemy which confronted me, and which were able at any time to outflank and bear my small army to the dust. It was only by constant movement, incessant watchfulness and hazardous skirmishes and battles that the forces under my command were saved from destruction, and that the enemy was delayed and delayed in his advance until the army of Gen. McClellan was at length assembled for the defense of Washington.

"I did hope that in the course of these operations the enemy might commit some imprudence or leave some opening of which I could take such advantage as to gain at least a partial success. This opportunity was presented by the advance of Jackson to the Massey Junction, but although the best dispositions possible in my view were made, the object was frustrated by the superior skill and courage of the enemy, and which perhaps are not yet completely known to the country."

A Non-Partisan View.

John C. Ropes, whose able criticisms of military operations have received the widest commendation by military students in Europe and America, and who cannot be accused of any leaning to either side in the McClellan-Pope controversy, sums up Pope's operations thus:

"Gen. Pope's actual campaign differed from the one which we have sketched out in two respects.

"First, He did not fall back on the 25th and 26th to cover his communications. If he had he would have avoided the loss of his stores, and would probably have been able to concentrate his whole army upon Jackson long before Longstreet joined him.

"Second, He joined battle with the entire army of Lee before having received all the reinforcements which he expected from the Army of the Potomac."

"Had Gen. Pope not made these mistakes his campaign would in all probability have been a successful attempt to delay the advance of Lee's army until the Army of the Potomac had been brought up to the Peninsula, illustrated by a severe action between his army and Jackson's isolated corps, in which the latter would have been worsted.

"As it was, there was, as we have before pointed out, nothing to be very much to be said about the battles which had been fought. The only thing as the actual fighting went. The spirit of his army, its readiness, pluck and endurance had been admirable. The result was certainly a defeat, but it was nothing more. Lee moreover had suffered greatly, as was shown at South Mountain and Antietam."

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The Impression was studiously disseminated at the time by those interested in Pope's downfall that the losses during the campaign had been stupendous. The records do not bear this out. Gen. Lee claims to have captured 7,000 prisoners from the Rapidan to Chantilly, but the reports of his subordinates hardly substantiate this claim. As we yielded the field at Bull Run, we had to leave behind the wounded who were unable to join in the retreat. There were probably something over 2,000 of these lost a few prisoners at Cedar Mountain, but none at Gainesville, Groveton or Chantilly. Lee claims to have captured 20,000 small-arms, which



GEN. PHILIP KEARNY.

possibly may not have been a great exaggeration, since he secured the arms of all the dead and wounded, and must have found a great many which had been thrown away by men who were utterly worn out by the exhausting marches. Still, 20,000 is a great number, and is some 2,000 over what Longstreet and Jackson claim to have captured. Gen. Lee's claim to have captured three batteries of artillery and one taken on the battlefield of Bull Run. One gun had been disabled at Groveton and left behind, and none was lost at Chantilly. Gen. Lee, however, claims 20 guns instead of a possible total of 26. Gen. Jackson estimated his killed and wounded at 3,743, and Longstreet at 3,439, or a total of 7,182. The whole army of 7,241. There are reasons for believing that this was somewhat under the mark, or that Pope's army lost a few more men than were 6,000 and 8,000 killed and wounded was much over the mark. The Confederate loss must have been considerably greater than ours, as they assaulted



GEN. ISAAC I. STEVENS.

ed often than we did, and were repulsed with slaughter. We know that the troops which attacked Jackson behind the railroad embankment must have suffered severely before they could be made to retire, and that they did not inflict anything like the same loss upon their enemies as on the other hand, we know that the splendid fighting men, who Gibbon's Brigade drove back repeatedly, those who made the two desperate assaults upon Bull Hill and repulsed them in defeat, and those who attacked with such ferocity the Henry House plateau, did not yield until the slaughter had been appalling. Consequently the losses must have been nearly equal, with the preponderance on the Confederate side. The exact truth will never be known, as both armies passed swiftly from that sanguinary field to another, still bloodier, on the banks of the Antietam.

McClellan Restored to Command.

Although McClellan's conduct had been so culpable that the entire Cabinet united in a demand upon the President to remove him from command, and Lincoln himself had said that McClellan's course had been "atrocious," yet there seemed no other way than to place him again at the head of all the troops. The emergency was of the gravest nature, and it was felt that many of his commanders could not be made to obey any other than he. In spite of his failures, he was still wonderfully popular with the troops, and his pertinacity and all possible to make this the controlling sentiment as they did to destroy confidence in Pope. On Sept. 1, McClellan saw Gen. Halleck in the latter's office, and received the order to take charge of Washington and its defenses, accompanied by a prohibition to exercise any control over Pope's troops, and the morning of Sept. 2, 1862.

"Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Sept. 2, 1862.

"Maj.-Gen. McClellan will have command of the fortifications of Washing-

ton and of the troops for the defense of the Capital.

"By order of Maj.-Gen. Halleck: E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General."

McClellan rode out from Centerville to meet the retreating troops, and sent his Aids and Orderlies in all directions to spread the news of his resumption of command, which was received with tumultuous expressions of joy. By the night of Sept. 2 all the troops were withdrawn within the fortifications of Washington.

(To be continued.)

The 6th Md.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the 6th Md.—George Musters, Smithsburg, Md.

The 6th Md., one of Fox's "300 fighting regiments," was organized at Baltimore from August, 1861, and mustered out June 20, 1862. It was first commanded by Col. George R. Howard, who was discharged May 5, 1863, when the command fell upon Col. John W. Horn, brevet Brigadier-General, Oct. 19, 1864, who was also discharged Feb. 4, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Hill then assumed command, which he held till the regiment was mustered out of the 6th Md. was in the Third Corps at Mine Run, the principal engagement of which resulted largely on this regiment. It fought with great gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness and Cedar Harbor, its losses in the former action being particularly severe. It did good fighting in the Valley and also in the final battles of the war. It belonged to the 1st Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 128 killed and 103 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 76th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 76th N. Y.—Edward Hartford, Boston.

The 76th N. Y.—one of Fox's "300 fighting regiments" was organized at Albany Jan. 15, 1862, and mustered out in December, 1864, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 14th N. Y. It had three Colonels. The first, Nelson W. Green, was discharged June 2, 1862; its second, William P. Wainwright, was also discharged June 25, 1862. Its last Colonel was Chas. E. Livingston. The men of this regiment by their gallantry and patriotism proved themselves worthy of the historic figures emblazoned on their colors. It met its greatest loss at Gettysburg, Maj. A. J. Glover, in command at the time, being among the killed. In the Wilderness it lost two color-bearers, Gen. Rice, the brigade commander, was mortally wounded at Spotsylvania, and leading the 76th. It belonged to Wadsworth's Division, First Corps, and lost 173 killed and 157 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 44th and 140th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly print a short history of the 44th and 140th N. Y.—C. R. Ellis, 280 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The 44th N. Y., one of Fox's "fighting regiments," was organized at Albany from August, 1861, and mustered out Oct. 11, 1864. It was first commanded by Col. Stephen W. Stryker, who resigned July 4, 1863, and was followed by Col. James C. Rice, promoted to a Brigadier-General Aug. 17, 1863, and afterwards killed. The command then fell upon Lieut.-Col. Freeman Conner, who held it at the time of muster-out, and enlisted men in this regiment were the finest of any in the service. They were of a high order of intelligence, the average age 21, and the average height five feet 10 inches. The 44th was one of the first regiments to seize and hold Little Round Top. It belonged to Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 142 from killed and 147 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 140th N. Y.

The 140th N. Y., also a "fighting regiment," was organized at Rochester in September, 1862, and mustered out June 3, 1865. Its Colonel was Col. William H. O'Rourke of the Regular Army, and a West Point graduate, who was killed in action at Gettysburg while leading his men on Little Round Top. He was succeeded by Col. George Ryan, also of the Regular Army, and a West Point man, who was killed at Spotsylvania May 8, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Elwell S. Otis, brevet Colonel, March 13, 1865, was in command when it was discharged Jan. 24, 1865, and from that time until muster-out the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. William S. Gruntz. This regiment was composed of ex-combatants, and material, and the men in their handsome Zouave costume attracted favorable attention wherever they appeared. It belonged to a reserve division, Fifth Corps, and lost 149 killed and 170 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 1st Vt. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please give a short history of the 1st Vt. Cav.—Charles Lert, Delphi Falls, N. Y.

The 1st Vt. Cav. was organized at Burlington Nov. 19, 1861, of 10 companies only, two being added a year later, and finally mustered out Aug. 9, 1865. Its first Colonel was Col. P. H. Holliday of the Regular Army, and a West Point graduate, who committed suicide at Strasburg, Va., April 5, 1862. Col. Edward P. Sawyer then took command, holding the same position until 1864, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Col. William Wells, who was promoted May 19, 1865, to Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The command then fell upon Col. John H. Boynton, who was discharged June 21, 1865. The regiment is classed by Fox with his "300 fighting regiments." At Gettysburg it was in Farnsworth's Brigade. When ordered by Kilpatrick to charge a large body of the enemy Farnsworth's men, led by the 1st Vt. Cav., leaping their horses over the walls, made a gallant charge which cost the 1st Vt. Cav. was one of the best-mounted regiments in the service. It belonged to Wilson's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 134 killed and 304 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 16th Wis.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please give a short history of the 16th Wis.—C. W. Rehfeld, Horicon, Wis.

The 16th Wis. was organized at Madison from November, 1861 to February, 1862, and mustered out July 12, 1865. It was first commanded by Col. William H. Irvin, who was discharged Oct. 24, 1863, followed by Col. Thomas M. Huilings, of the Regular Army, who was killed in action at Spotsylvania May 10, 1864. The command then fell upon Col. Boynton J. Hickman, who was assigned two weeks before the regiment was mustered out. At Spotsylvania it was one of the 12 selected regiments which formed the assaulting column under the gallant Union Major-General, and its men were cut down by the enemy's fire, and besides Col. Huilings, Lieut.-Col. John B. Miles was killed. It belonged to Wright's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 193 killed and 163 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 49th Pa.

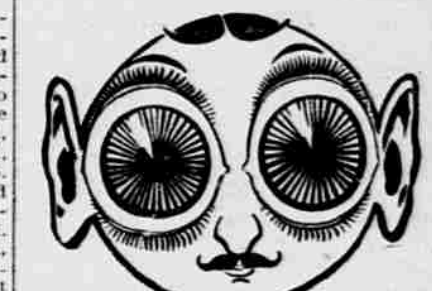
Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the 49th Pa.—John P. Miner, Koken, Pa.

The 49th Pa., classed by Fox with his "300 fighting regiments," was organized at Harrisburg and Lewistown, Oct. 24, 1861, and mustered out July 15, 1865. It was first commanded by Col. William H. Irvin, who was discharged Oct. 24, 1863, followed by Col. Thomas M. Huilings, of the Regular Army, who was killed in action at Spotsylvania May 10, 1864. The command then fell upon Col. Boynton J. Hickman, who was assigned two weeks before the regiment was mustered out. At Spotsylvania it was one of the 12 selected regiments which formed the assaulting column under the gallant Union Major-General, and its men were cut down by the enemy's fire, and besides Col. Huilings, Lieut.-Col. John B. Miles was killed. It belonged to Wright's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 193 killed and 163 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

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The 7th Wis.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 7th Wis.—Chas. Johnson, 1618 State Ave., Cincinnati, O.

The 7th Wis., one of Fox's 300 fighting regiments, was organized at Madison from August, 1861, and finally mustered out July 3, 1865. It had four Colonels. The first, Joseph Vandor, resigned Jan. 30, 1862; its second, William V. Robinson, was discharged July 2, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Mark Finner, then took command, holding the same until mustered out Dec. 17, 1864. He was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Hollon Richardson, who was breveted a Colonel April 1, 1865. The 7th Wis. was one of the three regiments which lost the most men killed in battle of any regiments in the Union army. It joined the Iron Brigade at Camp Lyon soon after leaving Wisconsin. Its principal losses were at second Bull Run, South Mountain, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Gravelly Run, its greatest loss in killed being in the first battle. In December, 1863, it numbered only 249 present for duty, and in the fight on the Boynton road, October, 1864, it lost 158 muskets took part. It belonged to Wadsworth's Division, First Corps, and lost 231 killed and 143 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

A Mother in Israel.

H. C. Painter, 1st Ohio Cav., Frankfort, Ky., writes an account of the death of his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Juliana White Freshour, at the age of 92. She was a direct descendant of Revolutionary parents. Her father, Charles White, was the youngest of three brothers who served in the Revolutionary army, and were present at the surrender of Cornwallis. His father emancipated his slaves in 1805, and moved to Kentucky. Mrs. Freshour had three brothers who fell in the War of 1812, and her only son, James H. Freshour, served thru the civil war, and at his death left \$10,000 for a soldier's monument at Greenfield, which was dedicated Oct. 23, 1907. When the construction of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad was begun, Mrs. Freshour's father was selected to throw the first shovel full of dirt April 4, 1851.

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THE ROAD TO WASHINGTON.

higher, and his men hoped that another vigorous blow or two would bring them the crowning success which they so ardently wished. There was little thought of making a direct attack upon the Union army in its new position at Centerville. The savage determination with which it had fought over the Manassas battlefields could only augur bloody disaster to an attack upon it in company array in the strongest position it had yet assumed.

Lee spent the gloomy, rainy Aug. 31 in reorganizing and reconnoitering. He found that the rains had swollen the Cub and Bull Runs so that, even had he so minded, he could not have crossed them offensively. Something had to be done, however, and therefore bright and early on the morning of Sept. 1 Jackson set out to renew the maneuver by which Pope had been forced back from the Rapidan. Followed by Longstreet, he crossed Bull Run beyond the Union right and then went by crossroads to the Little River turnpike, a fine highway running from Aldie Gap thru Fairfax Court House to Alexandria. He hoped that the rains had swollen the river might attend him, and that he would make such a stroke upon Pope's supplies at Fairfax Court House as would throw him back with great demoralization from the confederate ranks.

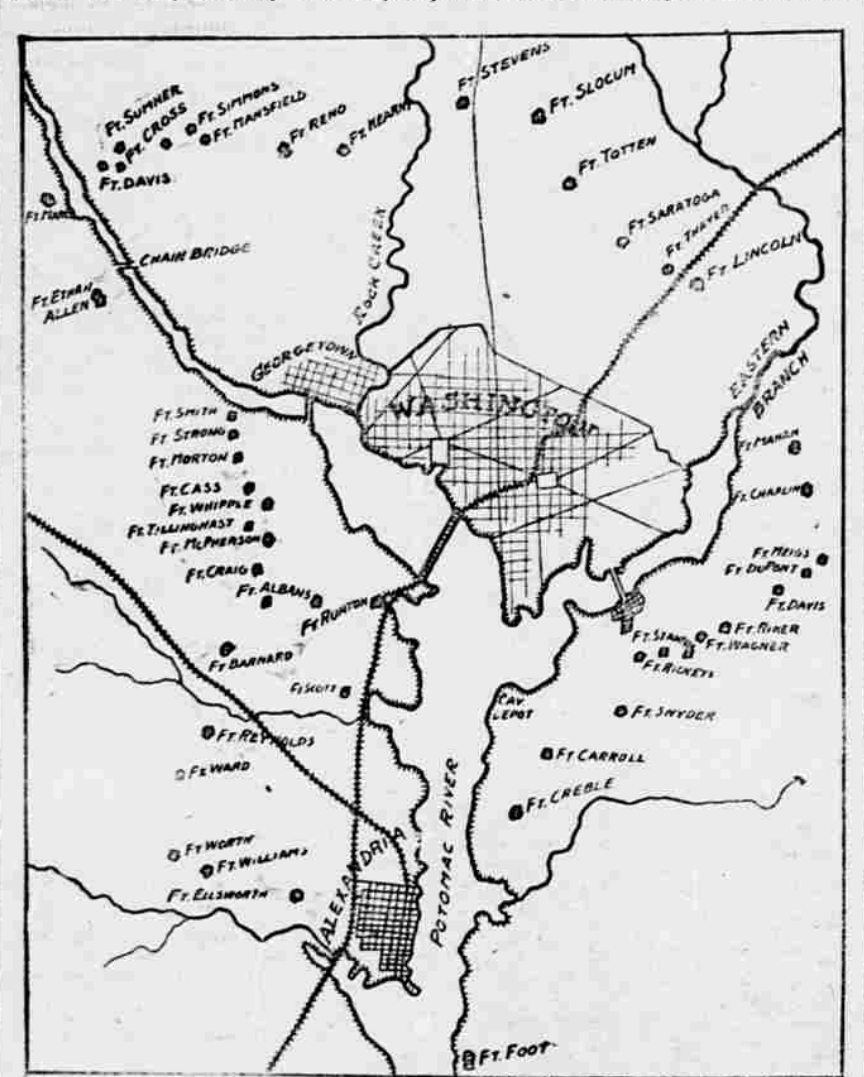
Fighting in a Thunderstorm.

At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 1, and in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm, Jackson's advance encountered Hooker's, Stevens' and Reno's Divisions advantageously positioned on the Little River pike, half way between Chantilly and Germantown. The Little River road crosses a ravine at right angles, bounded on the east by Ox Hill, and which extends for a considerable distance north and south of the pike. The ravine covered the hill like a ditch does a parapet.

Jackson opened the fight with a noisy but harmless cannonade against Hooker, who lay directly across the road, and then deployed three divisions—Starkie's, Lawton's and D. H. Hill's—to the right of the road, and pushed them forward. Hill forged across the ravine thru the torrents of rain, but Reno received the attack with a firm countenance, and after sharp fighting for a brief time repulsed the two brigades which had attacked. Jackson sent out three more brigades to their assistance, and finally part of Lawton's Division, under the pressure of which Stevens' small Division gave way and its commander was killed. As it fell back it uncovered Reno's flanks, who had to follow. Kearny came up at this opportune time, according to his habit of appearing on the battlefield at the moment and place when and where most needed. He sent Birney's fine brigade in, following it with the rest of his division as it came up, and Kearny, advancing alone to reconnoiter the ground in front, ran into the enemy's troops, discovered his mistake, and in attempting to escape was shot and killed. Darkness came on, which, added to the rain, stopped the fight, with the enemy everywhere repulsed. Two of Hill's divisions had suffered severely, and his Brigadier-General said that it was the sharpest attack for the length of time, in which they had been engaged. All that any of them claimed was that they had succeeded in holding their positions, which was equally true of that portion of Pope's army opposed to them.

Death of Kearny and Stevens.

The heaviest loss on our side was that of two magnificent division commanders, Kearny and Stevens. These men



THE TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWN WITHIN THE FORTIFICATIONS OF WASHINGTON.

was his habit in all matters which interested him, made it somewhat difficult for him to secure such a position in the army as one of his capacity might well have expected. The prejudice against him on his account was soon shown to be utterly groundless, for a more faithful and zealous officer never lived. His conduct in the battle in which he lost his life, and in every other operation of the campaign, was marked by high intelligence and the coolest courage, and his death in the front of battle ended too soon a career which would have placed him among the foremost officers of the war. As an officer of Engineers before the war and as Governor of Maryland, he was always a man of note, and possessed the abilities and the force to have commanded in time any position to which he might have aspired. The loss of these two officers was a heavy blow to the army, not so